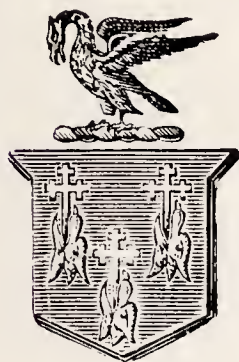


BOROUGH AND PORT OF KING'S LYNN



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ANNUAL REPORT

1966

Medical Officer of Health

C. T. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

B. R. BEAUMONT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.



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BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

Health Markets and Slaughterhouse
Committee

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Councillor H. G. E. BIRDSEYE

Councillor F. R. CORK, D.F.C.

BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

C. T. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.,

Chief Public Health Inspector

B. R. BEAUMONT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

E. J. HACKER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

E. R. POTTS, M.A.P.H.I.

With effect from 25.4.66

N. GREENACRE, M.A.P.H.I.

With effect from 19.7.66

Pupil Public Health Inspector

MISS C. A. EAGLE

Meat Inspector/Slaughterhouse Manager

G. STEPHENSON, M.R.S.A.(Scot.), A.R.S.H.,
A.M.A.P.H.I.

Diseases of Animals Inspector

H. POWLEY

Clerical Staff

J. A. DING

MISS M. S. DENNIS

Rodent Operators

J. FULLER

S. JUBY

PORT AND BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of King's Lynn.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present my report for 1966.

The overall health picture for the Borough during the year was good.

The widespread influenza early in the year was fortunately mild in type.

There was the unusual occurrence of a case of typhoid.

The birth and death rates dropped a little.

There was no big increase in the population figures.

The lung cancer deaths were 16 against 8 last year.

The typhoid case was an isolated one and is discussed in the infectious diseases section. The not unlikely source brings up again the problem raised in this report in previous years. Crude sewage enters the river at some 7 points in the town and much floats for all who look to see. The scheme now coming forward should deal at least with the visible pollution.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Vice-Chairman for their kind consideration and help and to express my appreciation of the work of the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Public Health Department staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Mid-Year Population (Registrar-General): 28,190

Live Births

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Males 269, Females 237</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>506</i>
<i>Crude Rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .		17.9
<i>Corrected Rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .		17.7 (17.7)
<i>Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)</i>			10.0

Still Births

<i>Numbers</i>	.. .. .	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>7</i>
		<i>Illegitimate</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths</i>	.. .. .		15.5 (15.4)
<i>Total Live and Stillbirths</i>	.. .. .		514

Infant Deaths

(Deaths under 1 year) 9

Infant Mortality Rates

<i>Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births</i>	..	17.7 (19)
<i>Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births</i>		13.8
<i>Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births</i>	.. .. .	25.0
<i>Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)</i>	.. .. .	7.1 (12.9)
<i>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)</i>	.. .. .	7.1
<i>Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)</i>	.. .. .	33 (26.3)

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

<i>Number of deaths</i>	.. .. .	<i>0</i>
<i>Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths</i>	.. .. .	<i>0</i>

Deaths

<i>Males 178, Females 157</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>335</i>
<i>Crude rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .	11.9
<i>Corrected Rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .	11.3 (11.7)
<i>Tuberculosis Respiratory</i>	.. .. .	<i>0</i>
<i>Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus</i>	.. .. .	<i>16</i>
<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .	<i>0.56</i>
<i>Cancer other forms</i>	.. .. .	<i>60</i>
<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	.. .. .	<i>2.1</i>
<i>Births exceeded deaths by</i>		<i>171</i>

(Figures in brackets are National Averages for 1966)

MORTALITY FIGURES

70% of deaths occurred over the age of 65.

51% (172) of deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulation.

18% (60) deaths were due to cancer (a decrease of 3 on last year); 25 were women and 35 men.

Bronchitis caused 13 deaths.

Suicides 1; a woman.

Accidents caused 8 deaths (1965 — 10); 2 in motor vehicle accidents.

The trends of some of the more important causes of death are given on page 10. This year I have added another 'Cancer all other forms', other than lung cancer and leukaemia.

The most notable and maintained increase in recent years has been in coronary thrombosis.

The changing disease pattern has been stressed in previous annual reports — more and more people will die from the cancers and degenerative diseases because of the increasing age to which people are living.

These diseases tend to have multiple causes — a way of life, diet, environment, stress and heredity. So that unlike some of the older killers such as pneumonia or diphtheria it is not possible to pin point a single cause.

To improve the individual's chance of avoiding the cancers and stalling for as long as possible the degenerative diseases will depend increasingly on knowledge and health education.

Once knowledge is available it is up to the individual and the state to put it to use. If legislation can abolish or lessen a causative factor in a disease then the individual has the right to it for the protection of his health just as much as for the protection of his property or liberty.

Nevertheless preventive measures for some diseases like coronary thrombosis are going to be mainly in the hands of the individual. The knowledge that overeating, under exercising and cigarette smoking are definite causal factors should be made more widely available.

Health education, continuous health education must become more important — the old, often fatal diseases like tubercule and pneumonia required doctoring and nursing to be done for the

patient. Holding back new killers is going to depend largely on what the individual does for himself. Health education in schools may be more useful in some fields than others. Factual information on the effects of drugs like alcohol, tobacco and pep pills must be placed at youth's disposal before it is exposed to them. This means vigorously enforced effective legislation to avoid these drugs being made available to the young and regular routine instructions in their action and effects. It is of limited use to forbid the sale of cigarettes to the young over the counter when a child can obtain them from a slot machine.

The changing environment into which the young are now being flung requires this instruction just as much as a primary school child needs instruction on road safety. However health education of the young is only a small part of the problem. It perhaps would not have much effect to tell an energetic growing youth that if he overeats and sits down all day in a chair he increases his chances of dying from a coronary at his 50's — 50 for the youth is an aeon of time away.

Health education must be made to fit a definite audience — the plumping young male adult who uses his legs only to get into his car — the married woman over 35; require to have different and relevant factual information made available to them.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health estimates that in 1966 there were 50,000 deaths in England and Wales that could 'fairly be attributed to smoking'. That means about 137 deaths per day from what is addiction to a socially acceptable drug.

It is one of man's rights and freedoms that he can, if he wishes, jeopardise his life at such things as motor racing or cigarette smoking. He has no right to tempt others to do so and to do this tempting for personal financial gain. Yet that is what is happening and the tempters, the cigarette and advertising firms are not unsuccessful judging by increasing sales.

MORTALITY FIGURES

Deaths by Age Groups

0—4 weeks	4 weeks—1 yr	1—5 yrs	5—15 yrs	15—25 yrs
4 (11)	5 (3)	1 (0)	1 (1)	4 (1)
25—45 yrs	45—65 yrs	65—75 yrs	75 yrs & over	
10 (19)	77 (60)	75 (80)	158 (164)	

Figures in brackets are previous year's totals.

DEATHS BY SOME DISEASES OVER PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS

	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
T.B. Respiratory ...	1	1	2	—	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer of the Lung ...	9	4	6	2	8	11	12	1	7	1	13	3
Leukaemia ...	3	—	1	1	2	2	2	—	2	—	1	0
Cancer all other Forms ...	22	15	21	32	53	18	42	24	26	27	21	22
Coronary Disease Angina ...	40	21	31	19	50	37	66	27	51	33	47	37
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	3	—	2	2	3	6	4	0	1	0	3
Other Heart Diseases ...	5	17	6	10	16	8	20	14	5	13	10	11
Influenza ...	1	2	8	10	18	4	6	—	1	1	0	1
Bronchitis ...	7	3	10	3	13	25	31	4	12	3	9	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	—	4	6	1	7	2	2	0	2	0	1	1

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS											Total Sex All ages	Under 4 wks.	and 4 under 1 year	75 and over
	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—							
1. Tuberculosis : Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis : Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasms : Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm : Lung and Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
12. Malignant Neoplasm : Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm : Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Classification of Deaths according to Diseases—(Cont.)

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS											75 and over
	Total All ages											
	Sex	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. 1 year	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	M 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	4	7
	F 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	5
15. Leukaemia : Aleukaemia	M 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	14
	F 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	24
18. Coronary Disease: Angina	M 47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	16	16
	F 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	9	15
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
20. Other Heart Diseases ..	M 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6
	F 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	6
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
	F 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
22. Influenza	M —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
23. Pneumonia	M 22	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	13
	F 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	12
24. Bronchitis	M 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
	F 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
	F —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Classification of Deaths according to Diseases—(Cont.)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Under and Sex All 4 ages wks. 1 year		AGE IN YEARS										75 and over
			1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—			
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea 	M 1 F 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M 2 F 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M 2 F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion 	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
31. Congenital Malformation	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
32. Other Defined or Ill-defined Diseases 	M 9 F 16	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	1 1	— —	2 2	— —	2 10	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M 1 F 1	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
34. All Other Accidents . .	M 4 F 2	— —	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
35. Suicide 	M — F 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
36. Homicide 	M — F —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M 178 F 157	3 4 1 1	1 — — —	1 1 — —	4 — — —	3 1 — —	4 2 — —	12 8 — —	24 33 — —	48 27 — —	74 84		

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN AGE GROUPS AND LOCALITIES

1966

	AGE GROUPS										WARDS					
	Total all Ages		Under 1		1-5	5-15	16-24	25-45	46-65	Over 65	St. Gay- Cen- Mar- South wood tral garet's Chase West North					
	144	2	121	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	89	5	—	6	14	30
Measles	7	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	3		2	1	1	—	2	1
Pneumonia	20	5	13	1	—	1	—	—			5	3	—	3	4	5
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—			—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—			—	—	—	2	1	1
Total	179	8	136	22	3	6	1	3			96	9	1	13	21	39

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles

The biennial burst in this disease having come in 1965 the lower figure (144) for 1966 was expected. Vaccines for this virus disease are under trial, however they are not as yet free enough from febrile reactions to be sure of them being acceptable. The complications and mortality from this disease is small compared to say 25 years ago.

Whooping Cough

20 cases against 2 last year and 36 in 1964. Protective inoculations against the disease is available for infants. The vaccine does not always prevent the disease but does make it milder. The difficulty with mild cases is that they are up and about spreading the infection. It therefore becomes more important that as many as possible are inoculated. This should start at the age of three months.

Poliomyelitis

Again no cases. The ease of administration and the efficiency of the vaccine now in use makes the name of Dr. Sabin one to be revered.

Infectious Hepatitis

For the second year running 0 for this unpleasant, unpredictable disease, so difficult to control epidemiologically.

Tuberculosis Pulmonary

4 notifications (5 in 1965). The tuberculin index in the 13 year olds skin tested was 8.6% against 10.9% for 1965. This is the fourth consecutive year with no deaths for this disease.

Scarlet Fever

0 Cases (0 in 1965).

Dysentery

0 Cases (21 in 1965).

Typhoid Fever

1 Case (0 in 1965). This sporadic case meant a feverish period of investigation and control. Thanks to all concerned — the patients family, their various employers, the hospital laboratory service, the Public Health Laboratory Services, the family doctor and the Public Health Staff this was dealt with quietly, quickly and efficiently. As indicated elsewhere the cause of in-

fection was probably a bathe in the Ouse near a sewer outfall. It was thought highly unlikely that this could be proved — and so it turned out; although the newer techniques now in use for taking sewer swabs were followed and the investigations persisted in.

The case is being followed up to ensure that a carrier state has not resulted.

Meningococcal Meningitis

One death of a young Swedish visitor from a fulminating attack of this disease.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

VACCINATION

				<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vaccination</i>
Under 5 years	..	..	..	298 (220)	5 (2)
5—15 years	..	..	..	30 (14)	22 (8)
				328 (234)	27 (10)

IMMUNISATION

				<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vaccination</i>
(a) Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus :					
Under 5 years	..	..	..	557 (522)	126 (83)
6—16 years	..	..	..	41 (76)	272 (253)
				598 (598)	398 (335)

(b) Poliomyelitis

<i>Age Group</i>			<i>No. of persons receiving Quadruple Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Salk Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Sabine (oral) Vaccine</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Children born in 1966	..	..	13	—	101	114
Children born in 1965	..	..	13	—	353	366
Children born in 1964	..	..	1	—	71	72
Children born in 1963	..	..	—	—	20	20
Children born in 1959-62	..	..	—	—	44	44
Others under Age 16	..	..	—	—	18	18
			27	—	607	634

Persons receiving re-inforcing doses :

<i>Age Group</i>			<i>No. of persons receiving Quadruple Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Salk Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Sabin Vaccine</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Children born in 1966	..	..	—	—	—	—
Children born in 1965	..	..	1	—	13	14
Children born in 1964	..	..	10	—	15	25
Children born in 1963	..	..	—	—	7	7
Children born in 1959-62	..	..	—	—	235	235
Others under Age 16	..	..	—	—	16	16
			11	—	286	297

B.C.G. VACCINATION — 1966

SCHOOLS	Number Eligible	Consents	Refusals	Skin Tested	Positive	Negative	Number Vaccinated	Tuberculin Index
Gaywood Park Boys' ...	99	85	14	82	12 (7 already had B.C.G.)	70	63	6.09%
Gaywood Park Girls' ...	118	101	17	97	6 (1 already had B.C.G.)	91	86	5.15%
Ald. Catleugh Boys' ...	60	52	8	49	3	46	44	6.12%
Ald. Catleugh Girls' ...	73	65	8	61	7 (2 already had B.C.G.)	54	40	8.19%
King Edward VII ...	90	79	11	76	13 (4 already had B.C.G.)	63	60	11.84%
Girls' High ...	88	80	8	75	7	68	67	9.3%
Technical College ...	3	3	—	1	—	1	1	—
Convent ...	18	15	3	15	3	12	12	20%
Junior Training Centre	8	6	2	5	3	2	2	60%
TOTAL ...	557	486	71	461	54 (14 already had B.C.G.)	407	375	8.67% (10.9% 1955)

HOUSING, 1966

50 families were rehoused in local authority houses from unfit dwellings.

535 new houses were built by the Borough during the year.

I am indebted to the Housing Department for the above figures.

The number of substandard houses that await action under available legislation is estimated to be over 1000.

Water Supplies and Public Cleansing

A short review kindly prepared for us by the Borough Engineer's Department is given later on in this report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No compulsory removals to hospitals or institutions were made under this Act in 1966 — persuasion fortunately sufficed.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
For the year 1966

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
For the Year 1966

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of King's Lynn.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my third Annual Report covering the year, 1966.

The compilation of an Annual Report presents the opportunity of contemplating the year in retrospect and I feel that real progress is now being made in several aspects of environmental health.

Particular effort was made during the year to implement vigorously the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. This Act has reference to the working conditions of some three thousand of our townspeople and any benefits which can accrue from its implementation are therefore, widely felt. It should be remembered that whilst legislation has existed for many years controlling the working conditions in factories, and to a much lesser extent in shops, this Act provides a control, for the first time, over conditions in offices. It may be thought that this legislation was overdue and its rapid implementation therefore the more urgent.

The science of food hygiene and technology continues to expand and work in this field grows in complexity, volume and potential. It is pleasing to record that it has been possible to increase our activity in this sphere and I would like to see this progressive increase maintained in the future. This is one branch of environmental health which affects everyone using our town for shopping purposes, and the results of our work can indeed reflect credit, or discredit, to the town itself. Good hygiene is not only good practise, but also good publicity.

From a staffing point of view the year began disastrously, with two unfilled vacancies for qualified staff and a further member absent due to illness. By the middle of the year the staff was brought up to establishment, by the appointment of two Additional Inspectors and the return of the sick member, fully restored. By the end of the year progress was being made. My hope is now for a protracted period of staff sufficiency and stability.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation for the consideration, help and support which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and other Chief Officers of the Council. My thanks are especially due to the staff, and my Deputy in particular, for his loyal and unfailing support.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. R. BEAUMONT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

STATISTICS OF AREA

Area in acres	6,687
Population Estimate mid 1966	28,190
Average no. of persons per acre	4.21
No. of inhabited houses	9,549
No. of inhabited houses per acre	1.42
Average no. of persons per house	2.95
R.V.	£1,508,055
Product of a 1d rate	£6,060

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Public Health Acts, 1936-61	Total examinations and visits	788
Housing Acts, 1957-64	General inspections	673
	Improvement Grants	62
Clean Air Act	Total inspections and visits	118
Food and Drugs	Total inspections and visits	223
Food Hygiene	Total inspections and visits	613
Infectious Diseases	Total visits and investigations	197
Caravan Sites	Total inspections and visits	41
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	Total inspections and visits	293
Port Health	Total inspections and visits	382
	Vessels boarded and inspected	52
Rodent Control	Total visits and treatments	5,007
Interviews	Various	420
Factories Act	Total inspections and visits	21
Noise Abatement	Visits	25
Meat Inspection	Assistance at Abattoir	214

HOUSING

Repair — Housing and Public Health Acts

1. Total number of houses repaired in consequence of informal action (All Acts) 14

Section 9, 10 & 16 Housing Act, 1957.

2. Number of notices served Informal Nil; Formal 3
3. Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices:—

(a) by owner	3
(b) by local authority	Nil

Public Health Acts (and similar local Acts).

4. Number of notices served Informal 14 Formal 7
5. Number of houses repaired after service of notices:—

(a) by owner	21
(b) by local authority	Nil

Beyond Repair — Housing Act, 1957.

1. Number of undertakings accepted (Section 16) 19
2. Number of Closing Orders made (Section 17) 4
3. Number of Demolition Orders made (Section 17) 4
4. Number of houses demolished following Demolition Order Nil
5. Number of Closing Orders (Section 18) Nil
6. Number of Closing Orders determined (Section 17) 3

Clearance Areas.

1. Represented during the year.

1. Number of areas 1
2. Houses unfit for human habitation 148
3. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. 14
4. Houses on land required under Section 43(2) 14
5. Numbers to be displaced

(a) individuals	308
(b) families	130

2. Public Inquiries held.

Date.	Area	No. of dwellings.
5.7.66	Austin Street No. 2	39

3. Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed by Minister.

Date Confirmed.	Area.	No. of dwellings.
5.4.66.	Malt Row	13

4. Action taken during the year.

(a) Houses demolished by local authority or owners:—

(a) unfit	21
(b) others	16

(b) Numbers displaced:—

(a) individuals	47
(b) families	20

Improvement Grants.

(a) Standard Grants.

1. Number of applications:—

(a) Owner/Occupiers 17 Approved 17 Refused Nil

(b) Tenanted Houses 4 Approved 4 Refused Nil

2. Number of dwellings improved:—

(a) Owner/Occupiers	12
(b) Tenanted	4

3. Amount paid in grants £1880 15s. 3d.

4. Average grant per house £117 10s. 0d.

5. Amenities provided	(a) fixed bath	11
	(b) shower	Nil
	(c) wash-hand basin	12
	(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	16
	(e) water closet:	
	1. within the dwelling	13
	2. accessible from the dwelling	Nil
	(f) food store	8

(b) Discretionary Grants.

1. Number of applications approved 1

2. Number of applications refused Nil

3. Amount paid in grants Nil

4. Number of dwellings improved:—

(a) Owner/Occupier	Nil
(b) Tenanted	Nil

Rent Act, 1957.

Application for Certificate of Disrepair.

1. Number of applications	Nil
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificate	Nil
3. Number of certificates issued	Nil
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the 1st schedule	Nil
5. Number of undertakings refused by local authority	Nil

Application for Cancellation of Certificates.

6. Application by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	2
7. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
8. Certificates cancelled by local authority	2

Houses in Multiple Occupation.

1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation	39
2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under the Housing Act, 1961	3
3. Number of houses on which the notices of intention have been served for:—	
(a) Management orders (Section 12)	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding (Section 19)	Nil
4. Number of houses on which have been made	
(a) Management Orders	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding	Nil
5. Number of notices served:—	
(a) to make good neglect of proper standards of management (Section 14)	Nil
(b) to require additional services of facilities (Section 15)	3
6. Number of notices complied with:—	
(a) by owner	Nil
(b) by local authority in default	Nil

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

FOOD PROTECTION

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

The staff employed at the abattoir consists of three full-time and two part-time slaughtermen, and one yard man. Although this old abattoir is well below the structural standard required, the staff continue to do excellent work in maintaining a high standard of cleanliness and produce a good quality carcase.

The Abattoir is a Dead Weight Grading Centre for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This is a service that is available on behalf of owners, whereby a considerable percentage of carcasses slaughtered are submitted to the Ministry for grading purposes, with my officers acting as Authorised Agents.

Total Throughput for the Year 1966

Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Totals
1966(1964)	33(27)	21(27)	2890(2670)	6765(7242)	11675(11930)

The figures in brackets indicate the throughput in 1965.

Total weight of Meat Produced (Dead Weight, per Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Returns, 1966).

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Beef	493	3	7
Veal	1	3	22
Mutton & Lamb	51	6	39
Pork	446	15	43

Total weight of meat condemned following inspection:—

	Tons	Cwts	Lbs.
Beef	1	3	46
Veal	—	—	109
Mutton	—	2	67
Pork	2	—	78
Total	3	7	76

The decline in pigs was mainly due to the small throughput in the market and higher cost.

The incidence of liver fluke (Fascioliasis) and abscesses in ox livers, was very much in evidence during 1966.

Meat Inspection

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED	CATTLE excluding Cows	Cows	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS
Number killed	1966	33	21	2890	6765
Number inspected	1966	33	21	2890	6765
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:—</i>					
Whole carcase condemned	Nil	Nil	1	3	38
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	457	20	4	86	753
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	22.7	60.6	23.8	3.07	11.6
<i>Tuberculosis only:—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	99
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with T.B.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.4
<i>Cysticerci:—</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Poultry Inspection

There are no processing plants within the Borough. Inspection is confined to birds stored or exposed for sale at retail premises.

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

Foodstuff	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat at Slaughterhouse	3	13	2	23
Meat at Retail Shops	—	3	—	12
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	—	6	2	7
Canned Meat	—	2	—	27
Fish	—	—	—	—
Fruit and Vegetables	8	5	2	22
Other Foods	—	6	2	6
TOTAL	12	17	3	13

Meat Staining and Sterilization

With the ever increasing practice of the world dumping their scrap meat and offals into this country for the purposes of its conversion into pet foods, the amount of work involving control under the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960 has greatly increased. This is due primarily to the use of a large cold store within the Borough for the purposes of bulk storing this material direct from the Port of importation, prior to its movement to factories for processing into pet foodstuff.

During routine examination of meat offals at the cold store, a quantity of imported offal (217 tons) was found to be labelled as fit for human consumption in accordance with the Imported Food Regulations. A percentage of this consignment was thawed and subject to detailed examination: it was found that it consisted in the main of scrap meat and trimmings, in a physically dirty condition and showing evidence of disease.

The importers were immediately contacted and an undertaking was received that this consignment was to be used for pet food and would be subject to sterilization.

A serious view is taken of the fact that meat in this condition should be accompanied by an official veterinary certificate, from the country of origin, stating it to be fit for human consumption. The matter was taken up strongly with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and further inspection of the consignment was made by my staff in conjunction with a Veterinary Inspector from the Ministry. As a result, the matter was taken up with the country in question, it is understood at diplomatic level.

The failure of present legislation to control effectively the movement of this type of unsound material is becoming obvious, and is an increasing cause of concern, and work, to my Department.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Food and Drugs Sampling.

	Number of Samples		Unsatisfactory Reports	
	Formal	Informal	Analysis	Labelling
Food	20	7	1	1
Drugs	3	1	Nil	1

Details of Unsatisfactory Samples

Margarine—Contained textile fibres

Talcum Powder—Wrongly labelled

In respect of one of these incidents the matter was drawn to the attention of the responsible Authority and in the other, a warning letter was sent to the persons concerned.

During the year the attention of the department was drawn to a commercial advertisement that appeared on television, advertising a food product of local manufacture. In the advertisement it was alleged that the product contained nothing but a particular foodstuff, analysis however confirmed that there were other additives present.

As a result of this, representations were made to the Company concerned and finally the advertisement in question was withdrawn.

Residual Pesticides

This Authority was asked, and agreed, to co-operate in a national scheme for the sampling of specific foodstuffs for residual pesticides. Because of the intricate analytical procedures applied and expense involved, it was considered that effective investigation could best be carried out by combining the efforts of a number of Food and Drugs Authorities throughout the country.

One sample has already been submitted and the result obtained showed the presence of pesticide in the food. This investigation is to continue over several years and the intial result would appear to draw attention to the importance of this new field of work.

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Total number of samples taken 140

Ice Cream Samples.

Grade	Mobiles				Premises			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice-Cream	5	2	2	Nil	5	4	1	Nil
Other Ice-Cream	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

The results above indicate that there is some improvement in the bacterial quality of soft ice-cream.

This particular product has been the source of increased concern by my Department of recent years, to ensure that retailers are aware of their responsibilites to the purchasing public. This has involved the checking and giving instruction upon the correct techniques of equipment cleansing, sterilisation and handling.

Prior to the inovation of this method of producing and distributing ice-cream, the full responsibility for producing a hygienic and safe product rested at production level with the large manufacturers. Safety was then further increased by a reduction in the handling of the product and an increase in pre-packaging.

With the advent of soft ice-cream, the responsibility for producing a pure final product has passed onto many retailers, freezing and producing their own ice-cream.

Other Foods.

Sample	Number Taken	Number Unsatisfactory
Sliced Meat	2	Nil
Fresh Cream	10	6
Milk	8	Nil
Shellfish	61	30
Butter	9	1
Chicken	1	Nil

Extensive sampling of shellfish, one of King's Lynn's older industries, was carried out during the year. This includes, shrimps, cockles, mussels and whelks. As the result of these samples, the investigations are continuing into the complexities of catching, processing and handling this type of foodstuff.

One facet that received special attention concerned shrimp peeling and preparation at a particular premise in the town. Bacteriological results obtained gave unsatisfactory results. Acting upon advice given regarding reconstruction of the premises and improved handling and cleansing techniques, the problem was overcome and all subsequent samples to date have indicated a high bacteriological quality.

This particular problem indicates the measure of success that can be achieved, when the fullest co-operation exists between the local Health Authority and the trade or person concerned.

Milk and Milk Production.

Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Pasteurised	7	7	Nil	7	Nil	—	—
Sterilised	1	—	—	—	—	1	Nil

During the year 4 milk churn rinses and 1 batch of washed milk bottles were submitted for examination. All results for the milk bottles and churn rinses proved to be satisfactory.

Brucella Abortus.

No raw milk is sold in the Borough.

Water.

Routine bacteriological examination of water from the municipal swimming pool and children's paddling pool, (situated in The Walks), was carried out during the year.

	Number	Results	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Swimming Pool Samples	2	2	Nil
Childrens Paddling Pool	1	Nil	1

In addition 1 sample was taken from a private house which proved satisfactory.

Sewer Swabs.

Sixty bacteriological swabs were placed in sewers and drainage outfalls in the town area for the purpose of checking the specific organism Salmonella Typhi, all the results obtained were negative.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Commodity	No.	Adulterant
Milk	1	Organic matter resembling earth
	1	A slug
Milk Bottle	1	Dirty condition
Milk Churn	1	Dirty condition
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	Abnormal flavour
Tinned Tomatoes	1	Contained piece of glass
Cakes	2	Mouldy
Bread	2	Hardened brown dough
	1	Mouldy
	1	Contained particle of metal
Corned Beef	2	Mouldy
	1	Contained piece of metal
Fruit Pie	1	Mouldy
Cheese	1	Catty off odour
Jar Chicken Noodle	1	Contained an insect
Chitterlings	1	Sour
Pork Pie	1	Mouldy
Meat Pie	2	Mouldy
Cooked Ham	1	Malodour
Margarine	1	Contained textile fibres

—
24

Each of these complaints was the subject of a detailed investigation and although no legal proceedings were instituted in the period under review, the Local Authority decided in 13 of the cases that warning letters, indicating the seriousness of the matter, be sent to the persons or Company concerned.

There is still too high a percentage of these complaints resulting from foodstuff being retailed in a mouldy condition. In all instances investigated evidence pointed to a lack of adequate stock rotation at retail level, a failure which can readily be overcome by the retailer instituting his own simple coding system. Advice on this aspect of food protection is given with monotonous regularity by Public Health Inspectors during routine inspections of food premises and during the investigations carried out into food complaints.

FOOD HYGIENE **Food Premises subject to Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960**

Trade	Total no. of premises	In compliance with Reg. 16	To which Reg. 19 applies	In compliance with Reg. 19	No. of inspections
Bakehouses	6	6	6	6	10
Butchers	40	40	40	40	82
Cafes, Restaurants etc.	14	14	14	14	57
Canteens	23	20	23	23	20
Confectioners	13	13	13	13	19
Dairies	1	1	1	1	10
Fishmongers	4	4	4	4	5
Food Preparing Factories	9	9	9	9	64
Fried Fish Shops	23	21	23	23	15
Grocers	43	43	43	43	77
Ice Cream Premises	65	65	65	65	16
Licensed Premises	61	61	61	61	11
Markets (stalls)	30	9	Nil	8	35
Milk Dealers (licensed)	40	40	21	40	Normally inspected in conjunction with other business.
Mobile Shops	16	11	Nil	9	
Others	11	7	11	11	
School Meals Service	9	9	9	9	20
Shrimp Peelers (including out-workers)	28	28	28	28	24
Sweetshops	22	22	22	22	9
					35
					17

Another aspect of food control of considerable volume and importance in King's Lynn is the inspection of tinned foodstuff manufactured in local factories for export all over the world. It is necessary for certificates as to quality and purity to be issued, which accompany the consignment to their foreign destinations. During the past year 82 visits were made for the purpose of these inspections.

Egg Pasteurisation.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough.

OFFICES AND SHOPS

Registration at 31st December, 1966 of premises under the Offices,
Shops and Railway Premises Act.

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>Number of Premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Number of registered Premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	7	139	61
Retail Shops	8	216	136
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	27	6
Catering Establishments open to the Public	3	17	6
Fuel Storage Depots	—	6	—
TOTAL	18	405	209

(A general inspection is one in which the firm's overall compliance with the provision of the Act in general is assessed and may well involve one or more visits of inspection).

Total visits of inspection 293

Employees Covered by Registration at 31st December, 1966:—

Offices	1168
Retail Shops	1341
Wholesale Depts., etc.	217
Catering Establishments	217
Canteens	11
Fuel Storage Depots	92

Male 1427
Female 1619

Notification of Accidents.

In the period under review 18 non-fatal accident notifications were received. Nine of these were subject to investigation, as a result of which informal advice was given.

Enforcement.

Intimation of the following deficiencies were given:—

Cleanliness	298	Supply of Drinking Water	24
Overcrowding	1	Accommodation for Clothing	18
Temperature	59	Sitting Facilities	19
Ventilation	Nil	Seats for Sedentary Workers	4
Lighting	163	Floors, passages and stairs	279
Sanitary Conveniences	68	First Aid General Provisions	26
Abstract Displayed	47	Fencing of Machinery	14
Washing Facilities	72		

Observations.

During the year, 1966, a considerable inroad was made into the systematic inspection of premises within the scope of this legislation.

The areas receiving the greatest attention involved the busier commercial centre of the town. It is to be observed that by comparing the numbers of persons employed, rather than premises, during the past year the working conditions of nearly 60% of the total working population employed in premises under the scope of this legislation were inspected.

As the result of these inspections, deficiencies totalling 1092 were found. The immediate response of a number of employers to the request to meet their responsibilities has been good.

CLEAN AIR

Height of Chimneys.

Number of Plans submitted	14
Number approved: (a) without modification	12
(b) with modification	2
Number of Chimneys erected not complying with the approved plans	Nil
Number of Chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10	Nil

Smoke Observations.

Observations taken	28
Number of contraventions recorded	11
Verbal and written advice offered	6
Prosecutions taken	Nil

Domestic Pollution.

Unfortunately no further progress can be recorded towards obtaining Ministerial approval for the proposed smoke control area, incorporating the Fairstead Estate, which will ultimately consist of some 2,400 dwellings.

WATER SUPPLY

1. The water supply was entirely satisfactory during 1966, both for quality and quantity. Continuous and regular sampling has been undertaken from consumers' taps in the town and surrounding district and of raw water before chlorination at Gayton, Hillington and Congham Pumping Stations. Altogether 621 samples were taken and forwarded for analysis. Of the 243 samples collected from consumers' premises all except three were entirely satisfactory. Once again following a period of heavy rainfall samples of untreated water from the boreholes at Hillington showed signs of animal contamination. This was adequately dealt with by the routine chlorination which is applied to all supplies.
2. Samples have also been examined for chemical condition and the analysis does not differ materially from that reported in previous years. A typical analysis is as follows:—

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received October 27th, 1966 from King's Lynn B.E.

Marked Raw water — Gayton P.S.

Appearance when received — Clear

Nature of Deposit — Nil

Colour — Nil Odour — Nil

Reaction — Neutral pH — 7.3 Taste — Satisfactory

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Hardness as CaCO_3		Lead	0.06
Total	260	Metals in solution	nil
Carbonate (temporary)	210	Copper and Zinc	
Non-carbonate (permanent)	50	Amoniacal nitrogen	0.01
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	210	Albuminoid nitrogen	0.02
Free carbon dioxide	26	Nitrate nitrogen	5.5
Total solids (@ 180°C)	335	Nitrite nitrogen	faint trace
Iron (total)	0.07	Chloride at Cl	20
		Permanganate Value (4hr)	0.1

Opinion.

This water is of very good organic quality and there is no chemical evidence of pollution. The water was last analysed in October, 1965 (our Cert. 127) since when practically no alternation has occurred in the analytical characteristics. In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

For Lincolne, Sutton & Wood Limited

Eric C. Wood

3. No specific analysis has been made during the last year for flouride content. Previous samples have indicated this to be negligible.
4. The water supplied is rather more than moderately hard. It has no plumbo-solvent action and no precautions are necessary.
5. The waste detection service has continued satisfactorily. The town is divided into a number of Deacon Meter Districts and night tests are undertaken monthly in each district. These tests are followed by house sounding tests in areas that show an unduly high night consumption figure. During the year 3211 defects were detected and satisfactorily repaired.
6. The total consumption of water for 1966 was again more than during the previous year by both the domestic user and industrial consumer. During the year the Wisbech Water Board ceased to take supply in bulk and the only area now being supplied in this way is the Freebridge Lynn Rural District. The total quantity of water delivered into supply was 1,275.5 million gallons, an increase of 33.5 million gallons over the previous year.
7. During the year it was not found necessary to impose any restrictions on the use of garden hoses or the washing of cars.
8. A total of 8.3 miles of new distribution mains was laid and 601 new connections made to the mains.
9. Due to the continually increasing demand for water as a result of the expansion of existing industries and the introduction of new industry under the town expansion scheme and also the steady rise in domestic consumption, the Council has been endeavouring to augment the existing supplies pending the construction of the River Wissey Scheme

which is unlikely to produce any water until 1971 and for this purpose powers are being sought to increase the authorised abstraction from Congham Pumping Station from half a million gallons per day to one million gallons per day. The Corporation is also seeking to develop a new green sand borehole at Hillington which, as reported last year, has been test pumped and which it is considered would provide a reliable yield of one million gallons per day. Many frustrations have been encountered on these two applications and the future position for the next four years cannot be viewed with any degree of confidence unless an early decision is made granting these two applications.

10. With a growing population it is difficult to be specific about the population supplied from the public watermain. For practical purposes the general figure adopted for mid-1966 was 28,000. There were very few properties indeed which do not have a direct supply into the house.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

There is no material change to record in this section of the Corporation's work. Street cleansing is carried out by mechanical means supplemented by manual labour. Street gullies receive attention by means of mechanical gully emptiers.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This service has continued smoothly over the year with an increasing number of properties coming on to the paper sack system which has now been adopted for all new Corporation housing development.

Controlled tipping was started in a low lying area of the Fairstead Housing Estate in an area reserved for recreational purposes. The opportunity is being taken to raise the level some three feet or so by controlled tipping in advance of housing development.

(I am indebted to the **Borough Engineer** for the above information concerning **Water Supply** and **Public Cleansing**).

FACTORIES ACT, 1957

1. Inspection for purposes of provision as to Health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	3	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority	175	17	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	6	15	—	—
TOTAL	184	35	—	—

Two instances of defects were found and these were rectified following informal action by this Department.

OUTWORK

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of out-workers in August list</i>	<i>No. of premises inspected</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Making and Altering of Wearing Apparel	3	3	None	None	None	None
Shrimp Peeling	27	27	None	1	None	None

NOISE CONTROL

With the ever increasing use of mechanisation in industry and commerce, the whole problem of noise and its effect on the environmental living conditions should be the subject of more exhaustive scientific assessment and control.

Total number of complaints received	8
-------------------------------------	---

Total number investigated	8
---------------------------	---

Total number of visits	25
------------------------	----

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

Licences were issued as required at all the local Livestock Markets by the Diseases of Animals Inspector. In addition, routine inspections are carried out of all pig keepers' premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT

3 licences were operating throughout the year in respect of the keeping of Pet Shops.

CARAVANS

8 licences were operating throughout the year in respect of caravan sites which covered a total of 107 individual caravans.

RODENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
Properties other than sewers		
1. Number of properties in district	11441	54
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1200	—
(b) number infested by (i) Rats	789	—
(ii) Mice	104	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	456	54
(b) number infested by (i) Rats	380	54
(ii) Mice	76	—

During the year the routine treatment for rats in sewers within the town continued and, for the first time, the poison "1081", based on flouracetamide, was used with great success.

KING'S LYNN PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Port Medical Officer of Health
and
Chief Port Health Inspector

PORT OF KING'S LYNN

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of King's Lynn.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the Port Health Service in King's Lynn for the year 1966.

The ships that called at the Port were free from notifiable Infectious Diseases.

For the number of ships inspected, nuisances were comparatively few. None were of a serious nature, and all were abated by simple representation to those concerned.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. JONES,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

PORT OF KING'S LYNN Section I. Staff.

<i>Name of Official</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other Appointments held</i>
C. T. JONES	Port Medical officer of Health	1.5.61	M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.	Medical Officer of Health, Borough of King's Lynn; Medical Officer of Health, Freebridge Lynn R.D.C.; Assistant County Medical Officer, Norfolk County Council.
B. R. BEAUMONT	Chief Port Health Inspector	31.8.64	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of King's Lynn.
E. J. HACKER	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	2.11.64	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of King's Lynn.
E. R. POTTS	Additional Port Health Inspector	25.4.66	M.A.P.H.I.	Additional Public Health Inspector, Borough of King's Lynn.
N. GREENACRE	Additional Port Health Inspector	19.7.66	M.A.P.H.I.	Additional Public Health Inspector, Borough of King's Lynn.

Address and Telephone Numbers of the Medical Officer of Health:—

Offices: Town Hall, King's Lynn. Telephone: King's Lynn 5001-8.
15, Nelson Street, King's Lynn. Telephone: King's Lynn 3643.
Residence: "Acacia Lodge", Grimston Road, South Wootton, King's Lynn. Telephone: King's Lynn 4195.

Address and Telephone Numbers of the Chief Port Health Inspector:—

Offices: Town Hall, King's Lynn. Telephone: 5001-8. Extn. 49.
Residence: "Coley", 22, Park Hill, Middleton. Telephone: Middleton 369.

Section II. Amount of Shipping entering the District during the Year

Table B.

Ships	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on Board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign	151710	25	72	Nil
Coastwise	222237	15	51	Nil
TOTAL	373947	40	123	Nil

Section III. Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year. Table C.

Passenger Traffic:	Number of Passengers	INWARDS:	British	45	Alien	109	TOTAL	154
	Number of Passengers	OUTWARDS:	British	17	Alien	88	TOTAL	105
Cargo Traffic:	Principal IMPORTS:	Petroleum ,Fertiliser, Timber, Grain, Iron, Steel, Food-stuff and General.						
	Principal EXPORTS:	Grain, Iron and Steel and General.						
Principal Ports from which	Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Casablanca, Bremen, Mantylouto, Gothen-							
Ships Arrive:	burg, Hamina, Aarhus, Leningrad, Gdansk, Tunisia, Wismar, Terneuzen.							

Section IV. Inland Barge Traffic.

Nil.

Section V. Water Supply.

No Change.

Section VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952/1966.

No Change.

Section VII. Smallpox.

(1) Hospital.

By arrangements of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, the Smallpox Hospital for this area is:—
St. Helen's Hospital,
IPSWICH.

(2) Transport.

The Ambulance Transport is provided by the Ipswich Ambulance Service.

(3) Smallpox Consultants.

- (a) Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E., Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
- (b) Dr. D. F. Hadman, The Old Vicarage, Bedingham, Woodton, Norfolk.
- (c) Dr. R. A. Leader, Elm Street, Ipswich.

(4) Facilities for Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox.

Specimens would be sent to Dr. A. D. Macrea, Virus Reference Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9. Notification of despatch would be given by Telephone (Colindale 7041).

Section VIII. Venereal Diseases.

No Change.

**Section IX. Cases of notifiable and other Infectious diseases
on Ships.**

Table D.

		Number of Cases during the year		Number of Ships con- cerned
		Passen- gers	Crew	
Cases landed from Ships from Foreign Ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on Ships from Foreign Ports but have been dis- posed of before arrival.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from Other Ships.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section X. Observation on the Occurrence of Malaria in Ships.
No cases were reported.

**Section XI. Measures taken against Ships Infected with or Sus-
pected for Plague.**
No change.

**Section XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign
Ports.**

With the co-operation of the Port Authorities, arrangements
have been made for:—

- (a) All ropes, warpes, etc., used for mooring the ship to be fitted with canvas rat-guards, 2 ft. long, to be daily coated with tar, or fitted with shields, or discs. All rat guards are fitted clear of the ships and quay, and are adjusted with the rise and fall of the tide.
- (b) No gangways, chutes or planks, etc., connecting the ship to the shore, except those in actual use, are permitted. Those in use are withdrawn as soon as possible at night.

These measures are carried out as a practice on all vessels from African Ports and grain-carrying ships, when conditions in the latter case allow it.

1. Procedure for Inspection of Ships for Rats.

Regular inspection of ships are carried out by the Port Health Inspectors and Rodent Operatives.

2. Arrangements for Bacteriological or Pathological Examinations of Rodents.

Post-mortem examinations, and examinations of stained films can be done at the Port Health Office. The Norwich Public Health Laboratory Service is also available for bacteriological and pathological examinations.

No rats were examined during the year.

3. Arrangements in the District for De-Ratting Ships, the Methods used, etc.

The Port is an approved one for the issue of De-Ratting Certificates and De-Ratting Exemption Certificates, and during the year 35 De-Ratting Exemption Certificates were issued.

Should occasion arise for a vessel to be de-ratted, a number of contracting companies who specialise in this work are prepared to come to the Port to carry out the necessary work. A list of these companies has been sent to all local Shipping Agents. The methods to be used would be fumigation by HCN or SO₃ trapping or poisoning.

4. Progress in the Rat-Proofing of Ships.

Generally satisfactory.

Rodents Destroyed during the Year in Ships from Foreign Ports.

Category	Number
Black Rats	Nil
Brown Rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	Nil
Infected with Plague	Nil

Two Rodent Operatives are employed jointly by the King's Lynn Borough and Port Health Authority. In addition to the inspections made by the Port Medical Officer and Port Public Health Inspectors, the ships in the Port, Quay, Wharves and Warehouses in the vicinity of the Docks are inspected by the Rodent Operatives systematically.

In general, the wharves and warehouses are of modern construction and are rat-proof.

TABLE F.
De-Ratting Certificates and De-Ratting Exemption Certificates
issued during the Year for Ships from Foreign Ports.

No. of De-Ratting Certificates Issued				Number of De-Ratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total
After Fumigation with Other Fumigant (state method)	After Trapping	Poisoning	Total		
(2)	(3)	After (4)	(5)	(6)	Certificates Issued (7)
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	35	35

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
Prevention of Damage by Pests (Applicable to Shipping) Act, 1951

Number of Applications received for granting Rodent Control Certificates — Nil.
Number of Vessels inspected for the purpose of granting Control Certificates — Nil.
Number of Rodent Control Certificates granted in accordance with Article 3(2) (b) of the Order — Nil.
Number of Inspections of Dock Premises — 301.

Section XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisances. Table G.

Nature and Number of Inspections	INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES			Results of Serving Notices
	Notices Served			
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices		
Routine Inspection	81	Nil	Nil	—
Total	81	Nil	Nil	—

Section XIV. Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934/1938

No change.

Section XV.

**Medical Inspection of Aliens (Applicable only to Ports
Approved for the Landing of Aliens).**

The Port is not a Port that is approved for the landing of Aliens.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR

IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

Following the practice instituted last year the routine examination of foodstuff entering the Port of King's Lynn continued. This examination includes the sampling for chemical and bacteriological purposes of any foodstuffs, as and when it is considered necessary.

In order to carry out maximum inspection, a member of the Public Health Inspectorate visits the Docks daily to examine both incoming foodstuffs and ships. This cannot be carried out on a full-time basis, due to other demands on staff, but it has been possible to bring into operation a fairly effective coverage of the duties for which this Authority is responsible in regard to the Port. This coverage has been greatly helped and expedited by the friendly co-operation of Officers of H.M. Customs and Excise for which I am most grateful.

**Weights of Imported Foodstuff the Subject of Inspection during
1966.**

Commodity	Cartons	Tons	Cwt
Tinned Meat	88260	1920	10
Fruit and Fruit Juices	22196	496	2
Cheese Product	526	74	15
Milk, Butter and Cream	6527	614	8
Confectionery	9217	155	6
Mussels	2810	26	10
Vegetable & Vegetable Juice	2510	160	8
Cocoa Butter	6720	201	3
Fish	1540	12	2
Lard	925	23	14
Soup	90750	130	8

Chemical Analysis.

Sample	Report
Pork Luncheon Meat (2 samples)	Genuine
Roll Mops in Aspic Jelly	Genuine
Chicken Breasts	Genuine
Dehydrated Onion	Genuine
Chunky Steak	Genuine
Chopped Beef	Genuine
Beef Hamburgers	Genuine
Dairy Cream	Genuine
Instant Orange Juice Crystals	Genuine
Instant Pineapple Juice Crystals	Genuine
Pork in Natural Juice	Genuine
Frozen Strawberries	Genuine
Pear Puree	Genuine
Swiss Black Cherries	Genuine
Chicken Grit (Dehydrated Chicken)	Genuine
Herrings in Mayonnaise	Contained Benzoate to the extent of 460 parts per million. The consignment was subsequently seized and destroyed. Correspondence with the overseas manufacture would appear to indicate a misunderstanding of United Kingdom legal requirements re preservative in food-stuff. This matter continues under review.
Confectionery & Sweets (6 samples)	All samples reported as genuine.
Chicken Fillets in Jelly	Found to contain minute fragments of metal which proved to be galvanising. The consignment was surrendered for destruction. The overseas factory concerned subsequently replaced all galvanised metals coming into contact with the product with more suitable materials. Inspection of subsequent imports revealed no recurrence of the problem.

Chicken Fillet in Jelly (2 samples)	Genuine
Fried Herrings	Genuine
Fish (Appetizer Bits)	Genuine
Eel in Aspic	Genuine
Herring Fillets	Wrongly labelled. Advised to delete part of the picture and put directions in English.
Egg Noodle	Wrongly labelled. Advised to delete part of the picture and put directions in English.
Boneless Cooked Ham	Genuine
Red Cabbage	Genuine
Herrings in Jelly	Genuine
Fried Herrings	Genuine

Bacteriological Samples.

Sample	Report
Whole Cooked Chicken in Jar	Satisfactory
Chopped Ham and Pork	No bacterial growth
Cocoa Butter	No significant bacterial growth
Pork Shoulder Ham	No bacterial growth

Water.

During the year, 2 bacteriological samples of water were taken from ships in the dock and 1 from a standpipe used for filling ships water tanks, all were reported as satisfactory.

Conclusion.

I have to thank the Officers of H.M. Customs, King's Lynn Conservancy Board, British Transport Docks Board, Eastern Sea Fisheries Joint Committee, the Shipping Companies, and the owners of Commercial Premises on the Docks, for their willing help and ready co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. JONES,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

B. R. BEAUMONT,

Chief Port Health Inspector.

